

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate and sodium chloride. Bacteriological tests showed that the article was not an antiseptic or a germicide.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Germicidal Salve * * * Antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the label were false and misleading: "Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic which is more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol) * * * an antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: "Inflammation, and congestion of the udders of cows, sows and ewes. * * * for the relief of certain simple disorders peculiar to the udders of cows, sows and ewes, such as hardness, inflammation and congestion. * * * It is helpful in preventing and checking Cow Pox * * * It is valuable for open cuts, galls and sore shoulders in horses. * * * for * * * sores * * * For Cow Pox: Apply to teats before milking. Repeat until healed. * * * In extreme cases * * * Apply Veterinary Balm over affected parts * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble. * * * Sores * * * In serious cases * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble."

On January 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24111. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 258 Bottles, et al., of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. no. 34450. Sample nos. 21107-B, 21122-B, 21124-B, 21126-B, 21127-B.)

This case involved quantities of chloroform which failed to conform to the pharmacopoeial tests for substances decomposable by sulphuric acid.

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two hundred and fifty-eight 1-pound bottles, nine 4-ounce bottles, and three 25-pound tins of chloroform at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in bulk on or about December 30, 1933, by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., from Bridgeport, Conn., and subsequently transferred to bottles and tin containers and labeled by the consignee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform * * * U. S. P."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Chloroform * * * U. S. P.", was false and misleading.

On December 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24112. Misbranding of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil. U. S. v. 53 Bottles of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34468. Sample no. 4554-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 bottles of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1934, by the Great Century Medicine Co., from Lititz, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, hydrocarbons similar to gasoline, and a red-coloring material.